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per annum.

No. 17,146.

號二月五年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918.

午戊次歲年七國民華中

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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
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Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
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I—Authorized Capital \$6,000,000.
Subscribed Capital \$4,600,000.
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500.
II—Fire Funds \$2,837,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,537,590.
Sinking Fund Account \$23,970,387.
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456.
" Life and Annuity Branches \$1,141,593.
Revenue Marine Department \$37,239.
Other Receipts \$78,940.
\$25,539,223.

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
8.00 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
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Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED.)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 300 feet long.
Town Office, 4, CORNHILL ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 44.
Shipsyard, Kowloon, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 9.
Business finished at application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
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OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS**

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GREY
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DAVIDSON
MOTOR
CYCLES**

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AND
GRILL ROOM**

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MANAGER**

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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

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Mrs. BLAIR.

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IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$18 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

ENEMY POSTS RUSHED.

London, May 1,
12.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We repulsed an attack on a post
in the neighbourhood of St. Julien.

We rushed enemy posts in the
Menen sector, taking a number of
prisoners.

The French improved their posi-
tions in the neighbourhood of L'Orre.

AVIATORS BOMB ENEMY TROOPS.

London, April 30.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, says:—

Our airmen dropped 275 bombs on
enemy troops eastward of L'Orre and

machine-gunned them.

We brought down eight enemy
machines.

Two of ours are missing.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

THE FOE EJECTED.

London, April 20,
2.20 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—
There was violent bombardment in
the region of Hangard.

A German attack in the sector of
Noyon resulted in heavy fighting.

We ejected the enemy from ad-
vanced elements, where in the first

rush we gained a footing and re-
established our line.

**PRESS CORRESPONDENTS'
REPORTS.**

**30 BATTALIONS AND NUMEROUS
DIVISIONS EMPLOYED.**

**BIGGEST GERMAN EFFORT IN
FLANDERS.**

London, April 30,
4.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters, telegraphing to-day,
says:—

Yesterday's attack was the biggest
effort the Germans have yet made
during the Flanders offensive. The

Germans are employing about thirty
fresh battalions from close reserve;
in addition to a large number of

Divisions in positions at the begin-
ning of the battle. At one point the

French were forced to yield a little
ground, but supports promptly ar-
rived and drove back the Germans.

A satisfactory feature of the
struggle is that the Allies employed
relatively small forces to defeat the
enemy.

**HOMERIC CHARACTER OF THE
FIGHTING.**

ENEMY ROUTED.

London, April 30,
11 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters, telegraphing this even-
ing, says:—

To-day all is quiet on the Flanders
battle-field. The French counter-
attack last evening was brilliantly

successful not only in recovering
ground on the southern slope of
Schepenberg, but in advancing their

line to a depth of 1,200 yards astride
the Danone road. L'Orre changed
hands several times, but finally the

Germans were well beyond the
eastern fringe of it.

Desperate struggles occurred in the
ruins of the village between small
parties, including much bayonet

fighting. A fine bayonet charge was
made by one of our brigades just

as the enemy was wavering in the
face of furious fusillades, and a brief
rout ensued. The French and
British took a large number of pri-
soners during the day, but they were
fewer than the magnitude of the
struggle would lead one to expect,
owing to the desperate hand-to-hand
character of the fighting.

Prisoners show considerable de-
jection at the failure of General von
Armin's heavy thrust, and admit that
the task ahead of the German Army
threatens to bleed the Fatherland of its
manhood.

**TWO MILLION GERMANS
ENGAGED.**

**MONTHS OF INTENSIVE FIGHT-
ING TO BE RECKONED.**

London, April 30,
11.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing to-day,
says:—

Yesterday the British Tanks assisted
the French infantry in clearing
the German machine-gun nests from
Hangard Wood. The enemy so far

has engaged 140 Divisions, or nearly
two million men. She has, besides,
in France fresh Divisions, which can

still be brought into the fight, also
reserves in depots in France. Ger-
many, therefore, it must be assumed,

can reconstitute her exhausted Divi-
sions rapidly. What she cannot do
is to refill the depleted units with

officers and men of the same quality
and degree of training. Months of
intensive battle must be reckoned

with before the enemy can be re-
duced to a pitch of exhaustion.

PERILOUS WEEKS AHEAD.

We have several perilous weeks
before us, but we have every reason
to await the issue calmly. The

battle, as it progresses, presents
analogies to that of Verdun, which
are of the best augury for the future.

Germany's present objectives are
Picardy and Flanders. If attained,
they will probably serve as a depar-
ture line for a final great effort. As

their striking power was exhausted
on the Meuse in 1916, so will it be
in 1918 on the Somme, the Aisne and
the Lys.

**BELGIAN BOYS AND MEN BEHIND
ENEMY LINES.**

**COMPELLED TO WORK UNDER
THE WHIP.**

London, April 30.

Reuter learns that 25,000 Belgian
men and boys are compelled to work
militarily behind the German lines
in the region of Valenciennes and

Mauberge alone, under the whip
of German sentries.

The mortality in deportees' camps
is terrible.

Numbers are sent back as unfit
and replaced by fresh recruits.

**BRITISH NAVY'S RECKLESS
COURAGE.**

**ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL'S
TRIBUTE.**

London, May 1.

The Inter-Allied Naval Council has
expressed to the British Navy their
admiration of the coolness and reck-
less courage displayed in the attack
on Ostend and Zeebrugge and the

rapidity with which the objectives
were achieved, despite the enormous
difficulties and the desperate resist-
ance of the enemy.

The First Lord acknowledges the
Navy's pride in receiving so gratify-
ing a testimony from the Naval
representatives of the Allies.

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

STANDARD TIME

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERRIM" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. M. VICTUALLERS, STORE OFFICERS to sell by Public Auction

on

SATURDAY,
the 4th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

BISCUITS, SPLIT PEAS, FLOURS,
RAISINS, HARIOT BEANS,
etc.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 378

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. M. DEAN, Esq., to sell by Public Auction

on

MONDAY,
the 6th May, 1918, commencing at
10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE BOOKS,
Including: Books on Shakespeare,
"Transactions of the New Shakespeare
Society," Tisot's illustrated "Life of
Christ," the Works of Swinburne,
Tennyson, "Pater, Dowden, William
Morris, Edwin Arnold, Dickens,
Meredith, etc., etc., many French
Authors including Works by Hugo,
Georges Sand, Lamartine, Maupassant,
Zola, Paulhan, Lemaître, Théophile, Bazin,
Regnier, Francis James, etc., etc., etc.

Works on General Constitutional and
Legal History, Books on Mathematics,
Science, a miscellaneous collection of
Latin and Greek Classics, several well-
known Dictionaries (French, Italian,
Portuguese, Greek), Books by authorita-
tive writers on Russia, Egypt and
Palestine.

And
One LARGE BOOK CASE.
Catalogue will be issued.
On view from Saturday, 4th May.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 22, 1918. 347

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 8th May, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK
TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, etc., etc.,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows:—

Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, new
Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, etc.,
Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double
Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads,
Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Waggones, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils,
Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including large Blackwood
Screen Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, etc.,
etc., Engravings, Pictures, Ekinokan
and Brass Yases, etc., etc., Tonals Polet
and Nut. Iron Safes, Several Carpets,
etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 375

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 8th May, 1918, at 1.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

One 10-Bore SPORTING-GUN
And
One WINCHESTER RIFLE.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 377

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 8th May, 1918, at 1.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

One LIFE SAVING WAISTCOAT
(New)
One SET OF GOLF CLUBS.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 378

FOR SALE.

ONLY 8200—PEARL THREAD
NECKLACE and 25—PEARL
EARRINGS, REAL RUSSIAN
PEARLS. Apply from 12—3 and 4—7
p.m. to Lieut. of Russian Navy SNAPE, Room 66, King Edward Hotel. [374]

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND" 108 THE PEAK,
8 Rooms.
Apply C. H. GALE,
P. W. D.
Hongkong, Mar. 28, 1918. 377

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MOTOR YACHT
Built 1916, had very little usage,
Hull Teakwood
Length, water-line 39' 9" over all 43'
Beam 7'
Draft 3'

Motor "Scripps", Heavy duty 14 H.P.
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator,
Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.
Price and full particulars may be had
from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 37

TO LET.

NO. 10 MIDDLE ROAD, Kowloon,
"up-to-date European Two-Storey
House overlooking Harbour, 6 Large
and Airy Rooms.

NO. 1 CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon,
well-built Two-Storey European House,
good Locality.

Apply to—
YU KAM HING,
C/o Messrs. JORDON, STOKES &
MASTERS.
Hongkong, April 30, 1918. 368

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE No. 41 The
Peak, for the Summer months.
Apply—
C. McI. MESSER,
Police Office.
Hongkong, April 19, 1918. 344

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's
Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 6, 1918. 309

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.
HOUSES on Shamen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2063

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very
desirable SHOPS situated in Ice
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,
recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply
to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
46 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2063

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four roomed house in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Aldrich Building,
Rue Hong, August 28, 1917. 375

WORKHOUSE WAIF OR MARQUIS?

GARDENER'S CLAIM TO THE WATERFORD ESTATES.

STORY OF A CHRISTENING IN A CONVENT.

A romantic claim to the Marquisate of Waterford was heard by Mr. Justice Coleridge in the High Court recently. Plaintiff was George Beresford—or as he was sometimes known, George Tooth—who said he was the lawful son of the fifth Marquis of Waterford by the latter's first wife, Florence Grosvenor Vivian, the divorced wife of the Hon. Capt. Vivian.

Petitioner is a working gardener and had not taken action sooner, his counsel said, owing to lack of money. The present marquis is an infant, and the marionettes who represent him plead that petitioner is the son of Georgina Tooth, sister of Sarah Tooth, who was a cook employed by Lady Waterford, and who was taken out of Holborn workhouse and maintained by her.

Others who deny the claim, in addition to the Marchioness of Waterford, are the Attorney-General, the Hon. Clive Anson, and the Earl of Darnley, and Lord Decies, as trustees of the Waterford estates.

Mr. Alexander Cairns, who appeared for petitioner, said that on August 5th, 1872, John Henry de la Poer Marquis of Waterford, married Miss Vivian at the Registry Office at St. George's, Hanover-square, that they lived at Upper Brook-street and Chelsea-place, London, and that the issue was the petitioner, born at Chelsea-place on March 26th, 1873.

It appeared, continued Mr. Cairns, that while Mrs. Vivian was at a Franciscan Convent in Portobello-road in 1872, contemplating a change of religion, a child was brought in, known as Tooth. There was a certificate that in January, 1872, a boy was born in Holborn Union to Georgina Tooth, the father being unknown, but it was difficult to see how petitioner was this child. Petitioner could not say what became of this child, which disappeared, and, as he said, had not been resurrected in him. Petitioner, at any rate traced his history from 1873, 14 months after the story of the waif, George Tooth.

EVIDENCE OF THE GRAVE.

Alluding to the fact set up by the respondents that Mrs. Vivian had a stillborn child in March, 1873, Mr. Cairns said it was true that there was on the tombstone at Curraghmore an effigy depicting her in a recumbent attitude with a child in her arms, but his claim was based on many facts, including paternal acts of the marquis. As to the burial of Mrs. Vivian and her child, the evidence of a Mr. Bell was available that he was at Curraghmore on the day of the funeral and that he saw only one coffin. The case for petitioner was that the child of the marriage with Mrs. Vivian was put out to nurse.

Mr. Cairns added that letters had passed between the petitioner and the marquis. In one the petitioner put forward the claim and suggested that the matter could be settled amicably, and the reply was that much of the claim could be easily disproved. The petitioner wrote again giving details of the claim, and said "he was willing to sign a document and never trouble again" if he could be provided for.

Mr. Cairns read many letters that passed between the solicitors, the claims of petitioner being described as "outrageous and ungrateful." It

was also pointed out that the claim was also barred by the lapse of time. Finally, it was said, "Lord Waterford knows Mr. Tooth to be an impudent pretender, and he had not disguised that his claim could be settled by a moderate sum of money."

BABY AT THE CONVENT.

It was true, continued Mr. Cairns, that petitioner wrote letters that showed that he had lost his temper. After the death of the fifth marquis, he approached Lord William Beresford, who, however, died. Petitioner later visited Curraghmore, and secured certain particulars about the funeral there.

The first witness for the petitioner was Mrs. Cecilia Cottingham, who said that she was educated at a Franciscan convent at Portobello-road, and that she remembered a boy being brought there. He was known as George Tooth, and was dressed for christening.

The evidence of Sister Philomena was read. It was to the effect that Mrs. Vivian stayed at the convent. She saw the baby brought there. The clothing was good, and there was nothing to suggest workhouse origin. In cross-examination, Sister Philomena said that this was the first baby they had seen at the convent, and it was christened quickly.

Miss Ada Jones, the daughter of Mrs. Sarah Jones, of Notting-hill said that her mother was a dress-maker employed at the convent, and she recollected on going there one day that there was a baby in the house very nicely dressed in a christening robe. It only remained a few days, being taken away by "a little old lady in a cab." The baby was known as George Tooth. At the time witness was five years of age.

Mrs. Maria Brownhill told how she remembered the baby Tooth at Chelsea. He once took the money for his allowance off the mantelpiece and gave it to an organ-grinder. (Laughter.)

THE HEARING WAS ADJOURNED.

GERMAN SPY CENTRE IN FRANCE.

CONSPIRACY TO MAKE DISORDERS DISCOVERED.

Some of the means employed by Germany to propagate pacifist ideas in France were revealed by M. Renaudel at the recent meeting of the National Socialist Council. Revelations are now made of a highly organized German propaganda scheme at St. Etienne, one of the great factory centres of France.

A number of arrests have been made, including a German and his wife, who, however extraordinary the fact may appear, were actually running a little café frequented by soldiers, and who were evidently the principal agents of the enemy. A draughtsman at the local arms factory has also been arrested.

ASTONISHING documents have been discovered, disclosing Germany's plans to foment strikes and riots while fostering a general pacifist movement among the working-classes of the town.

The German's wife, it seems, served in the bar room, and the couple had tousled whose business was to bring soldiers to the place. Rooms were let in the same house to military men on leave. The French draughtsman arrested lodged there.

The supposed accomplices include a Spaniard and a Swiss. One of them held a particularly liberal safe-conduct, authorising him to go about freely as a hawker in the entire army zone.

Numerous code messages were found on the German café premises. Those already deciphered are apparently of great importance, and shed light on certain past events of a regrettable nature. The authorities are also in possession of evidence showing that German agents were endeavouring to organize insurrections at a certain date in different regions of France.

AMERICAN CABLES.

GREAT SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.
The intensive shipbuilding activities on the Pacific coast have been still further stimulated by the Government awarding a contract for 23 large steel freighters to a yard on this coast. The ship will be of more than 9,000 tons displacement, the total tonnage of the 23 aggregating 200,000.

The Government has also contracted with an Oregon firm for the building of several large wooden steamers. The recent speed records in construction, as evidenced by the almost daily launchings, are said to have brought contracts to the Western States in competition with the yards on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

Shipbuilders here assert that the shipbuilding capacity of the Pacific coast is almost unlimited and they welcome the report that the United States Shipping Board contemplates building 10,000,000 tons this year and still more in 1920.

Nineteen yards with 66 ways are already building steel ships on the Pacific coast, which compares with 35 yards and 258 ways on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, not to mention the many wood and the few concrete ship plants.

The labour problem is believed to be solved as the Government Labour Department already has an enrolment of 270,000 workers in reserve in case they should be needed, whereas the goal aimed at was only 230,000.

Labour strikes have been unknown for a long time and all branches of the workers vie with each other in loyalty, indulging in contests like those in Liberty Bond buying, etc., and establishing keen records. The loyalty of the ship workers is also stirring others to personal sacrifices to aid the Allies and win the war.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF SHIPBUILDING
WASHINGTON, April 22.
Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has been appointed director general of United States ship construction. Upon arriving to assume his duties here he said that "the work already done has been wonderful."

Schwab's taking hold of the ship construction programme is accepted as proof of America's supreme will to defeat the ruthless submarine campaign.

SCHWAB TO PACIFIC COAST.
WASHINGTON, April 25.
The ships launched from Government-operated yards in the past week totalled 82,300 tons, including six steel and two large wooden vessels. All the steel ships except one were of more than 8,000 tons each.

Charles M. Schwab, who now heads the United States ship building activities, has announced his intention of visiting the Pacific coast yards, especially the yard, where the world's speed record was made by the launching of a big steel steamer in 55 days after the keel was laid.

The rapidly increasing rate of ship production is regarded as being in timely harmony with the remarkable feat of the British Navy in attacking and blocking the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast.

The campaign against the U-boats, it is declared, is attaining a high degree of effectiveness with Admiral Sims and his American fleet taking a prominent part.

U.S. GOVERNMENT WAR INSURANCE PROVES GREAT SUCCESS.
WASHINGTON, April 25.
More than 16 billion dollars in Government insurances have been issued in the past six months to soldiers, sailors, and marines. Four hundred million dollars in insurance was issued in the past week alone. The Government paid \$50,403,472 to families of men in the military service.

U.S. SAILORS EAGER TO FIGHT.
NEW HAVEN, April 22.
Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, speaking here said that the men of the Navy are praying daily that the German fleet come out and fight. He added, "Thirty-five thousand United States Navy men are trying for places on our destroyers overseas." He stated that they are being sent out as fast as destroyers are being built.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SUBMARINE INVENTION.
NEW YORK, April 25.
Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, when seen at the offices of the New York Edison Company said:

"I have been informed from a reliable source that a new American invention has been tried against the U-boats and more than a dozen have been captured."

CURTAILING THE OUTPUT OF AUTOMOBILES.
NEW YORK, April 25.
The Automobile Manufacturers of the country who are gathered here in convention are considering a proposition to curtail the production of passenger cars by 75 per cent after June 30 as to permit of the use of the labour and factories for war industries.

Great suffering among the population of the German districts of Moravia is reported by the Vienna "Kronen Zeitung." The birth rate has decreased by one half in the past three years, while infant mortality in many places has risen to 80 per cent.

Do You Envy Others Their Health?
Thin, impure blood is a standing invitation to sickness. It is an open door that indigestion, malaria, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism and various troubles and easy to enter and prostrate the defenceless body.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will build up and purify the blood, until it becomes a health-bearing stream. No part of the body can escape their beneficial influence. Their effect is general and soon the appetite picks up, the digestion becomes good, the eyes brighten, the liver becomes active, and the skin takes on a healthy tint.

Send today for our free booklet, "Building Up the Blood."
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all chemists or will be sent post-paid. See bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, by the

Dr. Williams' Medicine Company,
60 Shattuck Road,
Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
HONGKONG BRANCH
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THE ONLY OPTICAL HOUSE
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SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
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INTIMATIONS

Feed the Tired Brain and Jangled Nerves with Sanaphos

The Ideal Reconstructive Nerve Food.
All and Always British.

SANAPHOS is completely soluble, easily mixed, particularly palatable.

SANAPHOS is based on milk reinforced by scientific combination with life-giving Phosphorus.

SANAPHOS is easily digestible, and in this respect differs from all the other Nerve foods which are mere Cascin preparations.

SANAPHOS has now been perfected, and made attractive and immediately effective. It is obtainable, together with Samples and all information, from the following Wholesale Agents: Fletcher & Co., Hong Kong; The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East: Dakin Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex Street, London, England.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

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A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and
Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts. "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
TEL. 436.

To-day's Advertisements

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 5, George Street, on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Manager, and to elect a Committee and Auditor.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.
W. G. DAREY,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 2, 1918.

LOST.

IN KOWLOON, a LIVER and WHITE POINTER DOG, answers to the name of "MAX". Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, No. 1 Ormsby Villas, Granville Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, May 2, 1918.

TO LET.

NO. 110 THE PEAK, "No. 1 Hillside." Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, May 2, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE DONOR), on

SATURDAY,

the 4th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street—

5,500 EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
NON PLUS ULTRA
CROWN PRINCE.
To be sold in small lots.

Terms—as usual.
B. J. HES & BOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 2, 1918.

A. TACK & CO.

KODAKS and FILMS,
PLATES and PAPER,
DEVELOPING,
PRINTING,
ENLARGING,
UNDERTAKEN.
26, Des Vaux Road Central.

THE CALENDAR.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY, May 4—
Noon—Annual General Meeting of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Monday, May 6—
Noon—Extraordinary General Meeting of Hongkong Ice Company.
SATURDAY, May 11—
Noon—Hongkong Electric Co. meeting.
Tuesday, May 14—
3 p.m.—Sale by auction of "Tusculum" Baker Road by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.
Friday, May 17—
Noon—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. annual meeting.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

DEATHS.

HOLT.—On April 15, in the United States, Mrs. H. D. Holt, of pneumonia. Second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Parker, of Shanghai.

MILLER.—Died April 21st of wounds received in action A. R. STUART MILLER, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong Staff.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, May 2, 1918.

POST-WAR TRADE.

PECULIAR interest attaches to the final report of Lord BALFOUR of BURLINGTON's Committee on Great Britain's Post-War Industrial Policy, when so much is written and spoken of shutting out the Germans from British trade and British markets. One of the many problems, which will come to the fore after the war is how to prevent a recurrence of the German influence in trade. The British Empire down to the outbreak of war had given free admission to the goods and manufactures of all and sundry. The war has made us face the question as to whether it will be wise to afford the same facilities again. Actual prohibition of all goods of German origin represents a desire which many Hun-haters cherish, and although it is overwhelmingly popular this question really resolves itself into one of feasibility. There are many clever men who argue that after the war it will be impossible for the British Empire to inflict heavy penalties on the commerce of the present enemy Powers and that however badly Germany may act during the war Great Britain and her Dominions Overseas will not be able to refrain from trading with the Germans in the future on practically the same lines as in the past. It is alleged that actual prohibition of all goods of German origin can never be practicable. Be that as it may it is quite certain that when peace is restored there can be no resumption of trade between Germany and the Allies on anything like the scale which existed previous to the war. It is certain that for many years to come no British, French or Italian subject would think of buying goods from Germany which can be obtained elsewhere, but the question of closing British harbours and waterways and all such maritime thoroughfares as the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal to German trade is what an American would call a "tall order." In its findings Lord BALFOUR of BURLINGTON's Committee has shown a grip of business realities and the Committee's recommendations must carry their due weight in the final decisions of the Governments concerned. The following excerpts from the Committee's conclusions are worthy of reiteration here. The Committee says: "In view of the shortage of the world tonnage any policy tending to check the use of the ports by foreign shipping is inadvisable, although it may be desirable to impose restrictions on enemy shipping. The Committee does not think that any attempt to make the Empire self-supporting in respect of all raw materials is practicable, or economically sound, but a selective

policy is necessary, with due regard to probable military needs." There is no doubt that the lands of the Empire can produce sufficient foodstuffs for the Empire's population and so, in time, either of war or of peace, render its citizens independent of outside countries, but one of the most urgent and important duties which the Legislatures of the Empire will have to take up as soon as it is possible to do so, is how to become independent of foreign countries in regard to raw materials. The people of the British Isles and Colonies have allowed themselves to become dependent upon Germany and Austria for supplies of necessities. The policy of the past by which we allowed foreign Governments to strangle the most important British industries by an iniquitous system of bounties will in time surely be rectified. We are wiser imperially to-day than when the war broke out. Before the war we had become careless and indifferent with regard to many of the things that mattered. The war will show the German how the United Kingdom and Dominions can unite in efforts to make the Empire self-contained and self-supporting. Mr. HUGHES, the Prime Minister of Australia, in outlining a scheme for the organisation of the industry of Australia recently declared that "the British Empire's wealth is uncountable and its resources are illimitable. Organised, it can control the world; unorganised, it must fall a victim to a more efficient nation. A deep and lasting obligation rests on all the Dominions to play well their part in the great plan of national organisation, without which we shall be undone."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Only five cases and three deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony yesterday.

The report of the China Continuation Committee, which was in session at Shanghai last week, stated that the average number of missionaries now arriving in China is 500 a year.

Three cases of bubonic plague were reported to have occurred at Singapore in one day recently. The *Straits Times* states that all three cases were Chinese and the bodies were found in different parts of the town.

A use has at last been found for the German Club premises. It is to be the temporary home of St. Joseph's College. The present college premises are to be pulled down and rebuilt. It has not yet been definitely decided when the college will remove into the German Club but it will be very soon, we understand.

"OUR LITTLE BIT" SOCIETY.

The above Society has to-day sent to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. four cases War Comforts as below to the Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay:—

21 prs. stretcher boots, 1,689 rolled bandages, 21 sleeveless sweaters, 65 mufflers, 29 meat covers, 103 prs. woollen mittens, 15 eye bandages, 38 cloth slippers, 30 suits pyjamas, 7 floor cloths, 71 mops, 91 handkerchiefs, 8 bags swabs, 138 white woollen caps, 49 milk covers, 2 white woollen belts, 1 lot magazines and 14 prs. white woollen socks.

To Major P. C. Lawes, 177th Battery, M.E.S. Mesopotamia—10 pairs woollen socks.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. Green, Hon. Secretary—Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

FRIDAY COURT, St. James's Palace, S.W.1, Jan. 30th, 1918.

DEAR MADAM, I am so glad to tell you of the safe arrival of the two cases sent by you on September 7th. I am commanded by the Queen to convey to you and to all the kind workers and donors of this very nice gift Her Majesty's grateful thanks. The Queen wishes me to say how very much Her Majesty appreciates your work and all the things which are sent which are all most useful and good to us. I cannot tell you what pleasure we had in unpacking your beautiful things: they were all so well made and so useful. The pyjamas were quite lovely, and all those stretcher quilts, pillows, and stretcher boots made to match have been sent off to one of our Casualty Clearing Stations, where I assure you they will be very much appreciated.

I wish I could tell you what a true pleasure it is to get the things so beautifully made and so beautifully made. I can only add that all the Matrons of the hospitals and the soldiers write such grateful letters of thanks when they get these lovely things. Yours very truly,
(Sd.) ALICE DAWSON

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A Shanghai officer, 2nd. Lieut. G. M. Waggoner, of the 16th Northumbrian Land Fusiliers, was reported missing on April 11.

Mr. V. D. K. Craddock, who had been invalided out of the Army, has returned to Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Craddock.

The death is announced in Kobe of Mr. Griffith Jones, who for some 17 years has been a well-known resident of Kobe. Mr. Jones was 84 years of age.

Lieut. Humphrey Hamilton Wilson, R. F. C. (only surviving son of W. E. Wilson, of Yokohama), has been killed in action. His only brother was killed at the front about five months ago.

Mr. R. S. Pratt, several years E.B.M. Vice-Consul in Canton, has been transferred to Ningpo and is replaced by Mr. E. G. Jamieson. Acting Vice-Consul, Vice-Consul Jamieson is not related to the Consul-General, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G. Vice-Consul Jamieson is a son of a former British Consul of Shanghai, under whom Dr. J. W. Jamieson served many years.

The death is announced of an old Shanghai resident in the person of Mr. John Charles Bois. He died at Boscombe, Bournemouth, on 23rd February, at the age of 70. His residence was at Norwood, but he had gone for the sake of his health to Boscombe. He was interred at Bournemouth Cemetery. Mr. Bois was for many years in China with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and was the resident partner at Shanghai when he retired from the Far East.

The death took place on April 15 at the International Hospital, Kobe, of Mr. Alexander MacGregor Forbes, an American citizen, born in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Forbes, who was 52 years had been for some 25 years a resident of Kobe. He was for some years old Manager of the branch of the American Trading Company in the port. He then, the "Japan Chronicle" believes, took up the emigration business, and of late years had been connected with Messrs. Dodwell & Co. For a year past his health had been declining.

At the Danish Consulate-General, Shanghai, and afterwards at the residence of the Rev. C. E. Darwent, Miss Dorothy Trevor-Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Trevor-Smith, was married last week to Mr. Alexis Damsgaard, of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. In consideration of the times, the wedding was made private, only a few friends of the family being present and was followed by a simple breakfast, at the home of the bride's parents, 3, Connaught Road. Mr. Damsgaard is an officer of the cableship Pacific.

THE ITALIAN WAR FILMS.

INTERESTING PICTURES AT VICTORIA CINEMA.

The Victoria Theatre was well attended last night when the Italian War films entitled "From the Mountains to the Sea" were screened, the proceeds being given in aid of Italian War Charities.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady May, accompanied by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse and Mr. F. C. Jenkin C.B.E., Hon. A. D. C., occupied seats in the Dress Circle, and there were also present Bishop Pozzoni and a number of the Fathers from the Italian Mission.

The pictures, which were divided into five parts, gave a very interesting insight into the operations on the Italian Front in the earlier stages of the war, and scenes from every sphere of activity were depicted: Troops marching to the firing line under fire, big guns in the process of bombardment, streams of Austrian prisoners marching to internment camps, operations in the hills, the work of the medical units, and many other scenes were depicted. A very interesting portion of the film was that showing the great utility of the motor car for transport purposes, the roads near the scenes of the operations dealt with in this instance, appearing from the pictures, to be, exceptionally well adapted to the use of this means of transportation. Another interesting scene was that showing the Italian soldiers waiting for the order to attack, clinging like flies to the hillside, but being very difficult to perceive at first glance, so well had they camouflaged themselves. Another scene presented an Austrian trench full of dead and a position of a battlefield after an action with the corpse strewn about. A glimpse of the naval work in the Adriatic Sea was also given, showing motor boats rushing through the water at incredible speed and large battleships patrolling the waters.

The film is one of the most instructive and interesting series of war pictures yet screened in the Colony. Two copies were also given and the Theatre orchestra furnished appropriate music.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

SEVENTH DAY'S HEARING.

The hearing of the case in which Li Hong Mi brings an action against the Government to set aside an order for his deportation, was resumed this morning.

Continuing his cross-examination of the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. Pollock asked whether simply to give a man the charges and withhold the evidence, was not an illusory trial?

Mr. Hallifax: If he has not been given any information on which to make his defence—yes, it would be.

Mr. Pollock proceeded to cross-examine witness on the matter of withholding the evidence from the accused at considerable length. Witness said that once the allegations were made, the onus was on the accused to prove that they were untrue. If the allegations were general and the denial was general it would be considered. Witness admitted that accused made a general denial. The Governor would have reasonable grounds for deciding that the accused should be deported.

Mr. Pollock pressed the point as to how the accused could show reason that he should not be deported if he was not allowed to know the evidence against him.

Mr. Hallifax replied that the questions were the same as previously asked. There was a general charge and the accused could only give a general denial.

The Chief Justice pointed out that witness had replied to that effect and further cross-examination on that point was not necessary.

Witness did not inform accused that Mr. Potter was to be examined as a witness.

In reply to the Chief Justice witness said if accused had asked to be present then he would have allowed it.

In reply to Mr. Pollock: He did not give accused notice of Mr. Potter's examination as a witness. It did not strike him to do so. It must have been approximately about January. He sent his report to the Governor-in-Council about that time judging from the documents before the Court. Some of the evidence against proposed deportees was given to accused persons, but only in trifling cases. In this case he did not consider it was more important to give the evidence because in the more trifling instances, such evidence had no bearing on other possible cases whereas in the present case it might. He seriously suggested that the accused, in this case, was given sufficient evidence to enable him to make a proper defence. This was the first case of its kind under the new Ordinance which was applied to special classes of offences. He could not remember any cases excepting under the Public Health Ordinance where accused were allowed to appear before the Governor-in-Council with solicitor and counsel.

By the Chief Justice: I understand you to say that it would be open to the accused, in this case, after the charges had been read to him, to have brought witnesses to speak generally as to his good conduct. Supposing he had done so, would you have caused further inquiry on the specific charges?

Mr. Hallifax: The testimony of those witnesses would have been given very full weight.

The Chief Justice repeated the question and witness replied that if the witnesses said anything that would give the slightest opening for further inquiry it would have been made.

Further questioned, witness said that it was a regular custom in his office to ask witnesses if they can help men accused in any way.

The Chief Justice:—You are required by the Ordinance to render a report to the Governor-in-Council after having had an opportunity of putting questions to an accused and receiving any evidence in his favour?

Witness:—Yes.

The Chief Justice:—Supposing plaintiff had tendered any evidence in his favour, you would naturally advise the Governor-in-Council not to make a deportation order until you had gone into that evidence?

Witness:—Yes. All that evidence would have been given full weight.

office business. The interview took place in witness' office. After a short conversation, plaintiff mentioned something about bail and Mr. D'Almada stopped him.

Questioned as to the plaintiff's physical examination and the taking of his finger prints, witness said the usual routine and regulations were carried out. If there had been any objection to this by plaintiff the first duty of the warder supervising the examination and the taking of finger prints would have been to report the matter and not to use force. If any objection had been made by plaintiff as to the taking of his finger prints, witness would have waived the matter. In the ordinary way the officials of the jail act in accordance with the prison regulations.

By Mr. Alabaster:—Witness could point to nothing in the Ordinance which would take away the right of prospective deportees to see their solicitors before the interview with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs neither was there anything in the Prison Regulations to that effect, assuming that right to have existed.

Mr. Alabaster further cross-examined witness on the Regulations applied to persons accused under the Deportation Ordinance, after which the Court recess for the tiffin interval.

On resuming, the Captain Superintendent of Police answered further questions, put to him by Mr. Alabaster, in relation to the Regulations concerning medical examinations. Witness said that if the examination was, under the rules, to be a personal examination the medical officer was required to carry out the examination. If it was a preliminary examination, another person could carry it out. Witness admitted that it was not absolutely necessary, under the 1917 Ordinance, that a proposed deportee should be taken to the House of Detention at all. He would not, in all cases, deem it necessary for an accused to openly object to removing his clothes and having his person examined before it could be called an act of compulsion.

In reply to the Chief Justice, witness said that as far as he knew, all prisoners had to undergo the examination provided by the Regulations, including prisoners awaiting trial.

The Chief Justice pointed out that Mr. Hallifax had given evidence that it was not customary to give details of the evidence to a proposed deportee. If the Attorney-General was going to ask the Court to say that Mr. Hallifax was justified in not producing the evidence because it was not the custom and the Ordinance did not warrant it, he was inclined to think that the evidence was sufficient, but if the Attorney-General was going to ask the Court to say that that procedure was in public interest, he must bring a representative of the Government to the Court to say so. The point was argued at some length.

The Attorney-General then addressed the Court the matter of the second amendment to the pleadings which question had been held over. He said the defence was that the reason for withholding the evidence was that it was in the public interest and that attitude had been taken all along. They claimed the non-production of the evidence on the ground of privilege. Mr. Hallifax said in his evidence that he would have refused to answer a certain question if he had been able, because and it was confidential matter referred to. He (the Attorney-General) submitted that he was entitled to use that in his argument.

Addressing the Court on the merits, the Attorney-General said as their Lordships had intimated they did not wish to hear anything further on the question of *ultra vires*, or on the question of Mr. Hallifax's disqualification on account of his official duties, he would confine himself to the last point of the evidence, namely, what took place in prison. Counsel proceeded to review the question of the plaintiff's physical examination, holding that the suggestion that the medical officer of the goal could not deputise one of his trained assistants to examine the plaintiff for certain symptoms was absurd. Otherwise it would necessitate half-a-dozen medical officers being employed.

The Attorney-General reviewed the evidence at a considerable length, after which the Court adjourned.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DECLARATION OF FREEDOM IN SCHOOLS.

The report of the last meeting of the Education Committee of the London County Council draws attention to their acceptance of copies of President Wilson's address to Congress, declaring war on Germany, for distribution among the "masters" and "mistresses" in the Council's schools. The report, the report points out, was the outcome of a gift of a sum of money by Alderman Sir Charles Welford to the British-American Peace Centenary Committee, and President Wilson had expressed his gratification at this complimentary paid to him, referring to it as "an excellent example of international friendship propaganda."

CROUP.

This disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medical aid, as the child may die before the doctor is called. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle of the famous Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the home. It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM KOWLOON GODOWNS.

Two Chinese were charged on remand, with the theft of a quantity of fish plates the property of the Kowloon Godowns Co., and two other Chinese were charged with receiving the stolen articles.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared to defend the two men charged with receiving.

Mr. R. Mattingly appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Godowns Co. His Worship again remanded the case until next week.

A MURDER CHARGE.

A Sanitary Board coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with the murder of another Chinese named Wong Sing on the 24th ultimo, at the junction of Pokfulam Road and Third Street.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the defence.

Inspector MacDonald said that about 11 p.m. on the 24th ultimo, a luhong who was on duty at the junction of Second Street and Pokfulam Road, heard a cry of "save life!" He ran along Pokfulam Road into Third Street and at the junction of these two streets he found the deceased lying on the roadway in a pool of blood. Deceased was found to be stabbed in the heart. Inspector MacDonald added that a man at present in hospital would be the principal witness in the case.

Mr. Wood remanded the case until next week.

A KNIFE FOR FIGHTING PURPOSES.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning, with being in possession of a knife with intent to use it for an unlawful purpose.

Inspector Gordon said that about 1 a.m. yesterday, an Indian constable saw six men, who came from the direction of Yau-mai examining several houses in Austin Road. He drew near and attempted to arrest them. The men bolted and the constable managed to arrest the defendant and another man. When searched at the Police Station a knife was found in defendant's possession. Defendant made a statement to the effect that he intended to use the knife to fight a man who had insulted him.

Inspector Gordon said he had made inquiries about the defendant and had learnt that he bore a good character.

Mr. Wood imposed on defendant a fine of \$25 with alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's court this morning a shopkeeper and his two assistants, were charged with receiving stolen property.

Five boxes of umbrellas, a box of perfumes and three boxes of camphor valued at \$360 were found in their shop and it was alleged that this property had been stolen from a Japanese godown.

Mr. W. B. Hind, solicitor for the defendants, said his clients had entered into what they believed to be a bona fide purchase. He asked that the case be remanded until next week.

Inspector Watt said that the detectives were investigating the case.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case for trial at \$1,000 for the shopkeeper, and \$750 each for the two assistants.

ALLEGED POCKET PICKING.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged with picking pockets on board a steamer.

Complainant said he was landing from the steamer when the defendant cut his pocket. He arrested him.

Defendant who stated that he was a retired soldier said he had been wrongfully accused and suggested that the luhong and the complainant who had his pocket cut by another man, made up the evidence against him.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case until to-morrow.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

The Committee beg to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the undernoted donations:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Balance as per last statement | \$5,072.42 |
| Proceeds of Raffle of Russian Ikon | 300.00 |
| "Poets in Camp" purchased at Auction by Mr. H. B. L. Dowling | 60.00 |
| Miss K. Russell (10/-) | 1.00 |
| | \$5,938.98 |

J. H. RAMSAY.

Honorary Secretary,
Hongkong St. George's Day Fund,
2nd May, 1918.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE QUEEN'S MOVING MESSAGE TO TROOPS.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S REPLY.

London, April 30.

The letter of Her Majesty the Queen, published on the 29th April, was published in a special Order of the Day for the information of the troops in France, with the following telegram to Her Majesty the Queen from Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:

"The Message which Your Majesty has sent to the Army and the Air Force in the name of the women of the British Empire will inspire us with new strength and fresh determination. All those brave men from every part of the Empire who on the battle-fields of France and Flanders are fighting so gallantly for all they hold most dear—they who with their own eyes daily see women and children homeless and once peaceful villages and towns, once prosperous, ruined and in flames—are resolved that their own loved ones and homes shall not share that suffering. No peril can be too great and no sacrifice too extreme to save their country from such a fate. Side by side with our gallant Allies, whose wrong we feel as our own, we are determined to set it right. We will persevere in the fight against all odds until victory is at last achieved."

In this great struggle we are heartened by the love and confidence of the women of the British Empire to which Your Majesty's most gracious message has given such moving expression."

BRITISH ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

CAPTURE OF KIFRI. MUCH BOOTY TAKEN.

London, April 30.

A Mesopotamia official report states:

Our forces have advanced northward of Bagdad along the road leading to Mosul via Kifri and Kirkuk. We captured Kifri on April 27th, taking 400 prisoners.

The Turks retreated rapidly towards Kirkuk, but our cavalry overtook and charged one column, killing over 100 and capturing 338 men and much war material.

Our cavalry forced a passage on the Amnini at a point south-westward of Tuz Khurmatli on April 29th, and simultaneously our main forces reached that river.

Our cavalry early in the morning of the 29th got astride the enemy's communications towards Tuz, whereupon the infantry advanced and captured Tuz Khurmatli, capturing 800 prisoners and six guns. We are continuing the pursuit northwards.

PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE BILL DEBATE.

WHAT IS REFUSED TO-DAY WILL BE WRUNG LATER.

Amsterdam, May 1.

In the Prussian Diet, Herr Speer, of the Centre Party, moved the adjournment of the Electoral Reform Bill till after the war.

The Minister, Herr Friedberg, said a postponement would mean the gravest danger to internal peace.

Herr Hoffmann (Socialist), amid shouts of "Traitor," said if the motion was passed he would call soldiers from the front who would cease fighting.

The motion was rejected by 383 to 60 votes.

Count Hertling said the Government would not accept the clause in favour of plutocratic suffrage, because he considered the promise of equal suffrage must be redeemed, but the Government would be content to examine the suggestions for preventing too radical reforms.

Count Hertling warned the House that what it refused to-day might be wrung from it later.

Amid National convulsions, Herr Hoffmann (Centre) promised the majority of his party vote to the Bill. The debate was adjourned.

ANGLO-DUTCH TONNAGE.

BRITISH REPLY TO DUTCH ALLEGATIONS.

London, May 1.

The British reply to the Netherlands' Note concerning the requisitioning of shipping in the Allied ports regrets that the allegations published in the Netherlands are calculated to raise a misconception of what had occurred since the Anglo-Dutch negotiations began in London in November, 1917. The reply traces the negotiations, which led to the drawing up of the proposed basis of agreement which Holland failed to ratify.

Referring to the *modus vivendi* of the agreement reached on January 20th regarding shipping between the Netherlands and the United States, the reply states that this undoubtedly broke down owing to German opposition. The same influence operated in the case of the tonnage clauses in the proposed basis of agreement.

The reply points out that a subsequent effort to arrive at a mutual arrangement was nullified by the Netherlands' objection to the employment of the ships militarily or to their being armed. Thereupon, requisitioning, which had been already mooted to the Dutch Delegate, became inevitable, as otherwise the Central Powers would achieve their very object of immobilising the Dutch tonnage. British assurances were given on March 21st regarding the conditions under which the ships would be requisitioned, which are now clearly re-stated and re-affirmed. It is pointed out that they embrace no substantial departure from the agreement originally proposed.

The reply mentions that the Associated Governments recently extended facilities for the shipment of American grain to Holland. Great Britain expresses her perfect willingness to continue the negotiations for an economic agreement.

IRISH CONSCRIPTION IN ABEYANCE.

TILL AFTER INTRODUCTION OF HOME RULE.

London, May 1.

An Order-in-Council is gazetted, further postponing the operation of the National Service order as regards Ireland.

The *Daily News* says: The Government has decided to keep the Irish conscription policy in abeyance for a few weeks until they see what measure of success the Home Rule Bill will achieve. The Government hope to introduce the Home Rule Bill next week.

LABOUR'S ATTITUDE TO IRISH CONSCRIPTION.

DEPUTATION TO THE PREMIER.

London, May 1.

The *Daily Telegraph* states: The members of the Labour Deputation who waited on the Premier in the House of Commons on April 29th with respect to Irish conscription, admit that Mr. Lloyd George spoke with a combination of frankness and firmness and listened very patiently to a reasoned statement prepared by Mr. Arthur Henderson from representations made to the deputation by Irish Trade Unionists and a lengthy explanation by Mr. J. H. Thomas (Labour M.P. for Derby) who had been to Ireland in connection with the Amalgamated Railway-men's business. The Premier promised that the Cabinet would fully consider the Labour representations but held out no hope, so far as he was personally concerned, of any change of policy by the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George in a powerful speech insisted that equal rights of citizenship involved equality of duty and responsibility, and Ireland cannot take all the advantages accruing from its association with Great Britain while refusing to bear a share of the burdens and sacrifices of the United Kingdom, which it was a part.

The *Daily Telegraph* recalls that Ireland did not refuse the gift of Old Age Pensions from the English Parliament nor the advance of money for land purchase and for building labourers' cottages. Many Labourites in and out of Parliament share the Premier's view and those Labourites who oppose conscription in Ireland do so not from principle, but because they believe it unwise in view of the existing circumstances.

IRISH CATHOLIC CLERGY AND CONSCRIPTION.

INCUR DISFAVOUR OF CATHOLIC UNION.

London, May 1.

The Council of the Catholic Union of Great Britain has passed a resolution regretting the action of the Irish Catholic Bishops in resisting conscription, and expressing the opinion that it is just and right that the people of every portion of the United Kingdom should share in the defence of the Empire and the liberties of mankind, and regarding with misgiving the ecclesiastical interference with temporal and political questions, and also requesting the President of the Union, Admiral Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, to forward the resolutions to the Pope.

PETROGRAD ANARCHISTS DISARMED.

London, May 1.

A message from Moscow, dated April 29th, states the disarmament of the anarchists in Petrograd was carried out on the night of the 22nd very quietly.

KALEDIN'S FORCES EJECTED BY SOVIETS.

London, May 1.

General Kaledin's troops, who entered Novo Teberkask, were ejected by the Soviet forces.

LEGAL CHANGES.

IRISH SECRETARY BECOMES LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL.

London, April 30.

The Press Bureau states:—The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Swinfen Eady becomes Master of the Rolls.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C. (Secretary for Ireland), succeeds him as Lord Justice of Appeal.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK.

London, April 30.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

French counter-attacks, yesterday afternoon and evening, drove out the enemy from the remainder of the ground he gained in the morning, in the neighbourhood of L'Orre. They took a number of prisoners and secured the whole village.

After the heavy repulse inflicted on the enemy, the night was comparatively quiet on the northern battle-front.

Our line was advanced slightly during the night eastward of Villers Bretonneux.

GENERAL ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, April 30.

A French communiqué reports:—There was a somewhat violent artillery duel north and south of the Avre, in the sector of Noyon and on the south bank of the Oise.

Our patrols were active on the whole of this front and brought back prisoners. Our first repulsed enemy detachments on the right of the Meuse and in Upper Alsace before they achieved any result. We took prisoners.

HOLLAND AND THE BELLIGERENTS.

A BRITISH PROTEST.

Amsterdam, April 29.

The Foreign Minister has presented to the States-General an Orange Book dealing with a variety of questions, which have arisen between Holland and the belligerents since December 1916. In a memorandum dated October 6th, 1917, relating to Dutch regulations regarding the admittance of captured ships to Dutch ports, particularly the case of the German vessel *Mark*, alleged to have been captured by a British ship which entered the port of Tanjung Priok, Java, the British Government strongly protested against the "penal" measures adopted or intended by the Netherlands Government during the present war in matters of international law, and has expressed surprise at the association of the aims of the Hague with such views, which is bound to be a serious factor for the British Government's consideration when deciding the meeting place of future legislative conferences.

DUTCH EMBARGO ON TIN EXPORT.

New York, May 1.

The officials are perturbed at the embargo on exports from the Dutch East Indies from April 22 especially the embargo on tin, as supplies are needed for munitions and food preservation.

The American production is only ninety tons. Probably Bolivia will be looked to for supplies.

AMERICA PERTURBED.

New York, May 1.

The officials are perturbed at the embargo on exports from the Dutch East Indies from April 22 especially the embargo on tin, as supplies are needed for munitions and food preservation.

The American production is only ninety tons. Probably Bolivia will be looked to for supplies.

A TIGER HUNT AT SHANGHAI.

ESCAPE OF A TIGER FROM HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The N. C. Daily News of April 25th

says: A few brief hours of unauthorized liberty led to the death yesterday of one of the tigers, Rosie, in the menagerie of Harmston's Circus at the hands of P. C. Pelling of the S. M. Police. The animal round whom this story centres was, we are informed, a three-quarter grown tiger which had been in captivity for about a year. On Wednesday evening she assisted as usual at the performance in Chang Su-ho's garden, and was afterwards left, so far as those responsible could see, safely locked up in her cage and disposed for bed as all tiger tigers should be at that late hour. What happened between the time the tiger was last seen and 2.15 o'clock yesterday morning no one seems to know, but the trainer to Harmston's Circus states that some one apparently connected with the circus must have let the animal loose. Rosie was kept in an iron-barred cage which at night is shuttered with wooden shutters. When the alarm was raised it was found that the shutters had been removed and a chain which was also used to secure the tiger to one of the wheels of the cage had been undone.

ROSIE'S FIRST CHANCE.

At about 2.15 a.m. yesterday a richa coolie was taken to the Sinza Police Station suffering from deep scratches about the head and arms. He was covered with blood, and, as first sight, it seemed that he had sustained serious injuries. The story he told was that he was sleeping in his ricksha on the road in Chang Su-ho's garden when he was awakened by the attack of some large wild animal. He was at once sent to the Sinza Road Hospital where it was found that, though his wounds were not serious, it would be necessary to detain him for treatment.

In the meantime a report was sent to Subbing Wall Police Station in whose district the affair took place. Police were immediately sent down to Chang Su-ho's garden to investigate, including P. C. Pelling. They met one of the circus staff on his way to report the tiger. Arriving at the circus they found that a tiger had indeed escaped, and was at large in the grounds. The Asiatic staff, who were unarmed and consequently unable to do any real good, had taken refuge in the cage which is erected for performances and, from the stories which could be heard, it appeared that the animal was among the ponies. This subsequently proved to be the case, for three ponies were found to have been badly mauled, one showing in addition the marks of the tiger's teeth in its neck. The tiger also killed and partially ate a dog belonging to a house situated at the back of the gardens.

ROSIE SEES IN THE DARK.

The police rightly decided that nothing could be done in the dark. There was first the risk that would attend a search of the grounds, with light and, secondly, the danger that the beast would become frightened and make out of the grounds, in which event the difficulties of capturing it would be increased. Consequently it was decided to wait daylight.

At daylight the police commenced to round up the tiger and soon located it in an open space. Here two Sikh policemen fired at it and missed, whereupon the tiger made a bolt for a low weaving shed. It leaped through one of the windows to the dismay of the operatives, who immediately took refuge in the rafters above leaving the tiger in command. The latter, apparently alarmed by the sound of the police, took refuge in a dark part of the shed, where there is a hole leading to the back garden. It was followed by P. C. Pelling, who, seeing two eyes gleaming in the darkness, fired two revolver shots at it.

Uncertain whether these two had taken effect for the animal apparently showed no signs of discomfort. P. C. Pelling emptied the remaining chambers of his weapon into the beast who fell dead.

At no time does it appear that the tiger left Chang Su-ho's gardens, which is indeed fortunate, for the authorities would probably have had considerable trouble in dealing with the wanderer. We understand that P. C. Pelling is to keep the skin of his tiger as a memento of an exciting morning.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR "BONUS."

"Bonus" was objected to as "not a nice word" at the University Women Teachers' meeting. It is certainly in different Latin. But as it is commensurately defined as an extra dividend or allowance to shareholders, its current use in these war times seems correct. "Increased increment" and "additional remuneration" which were suggested in place do not strike us, says a London paper, as being happy substitutes. It reminds us of the City alderman who, in place of the expression "died poor" on Fife's monument, urged the Common Council to substitute "expired in indigent circumstances."

BAKU OIL WELLS REPORTED DESTROYED.

Amsterdam, May 1.

The export of petroleum from Baku has ceased. It is reported that the oil wells have been destroyed.

DEATH OF A FRENCH GENERAL.

Paris, May 1.

The death is announced of General Duchêne, commander of the Expeditionary Corps sent to Madagascar in 1894.

FOR A LAMB BACK.

WHEN you have gained or lost money in the back had the party with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. This dampens a place of neuralgic slightly with this ointment and binds it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

QUININE AND MALARIA.

CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT BY SOME MEDICAL MEN.

The following is taken from the Calcutta Statesman, and should give quinine-takers something to think about:—

The members of the medical profession are sometimes charged with being conservative in their ideas and methods, but it would be more just to say that they are extremely progressive. The rapidity and decisiveness with which they change their views are indeed only comparable with the frequent revolutions which occur in the fashions of feminine attire. The vogue in medicine is as rigorous while it lasts as the decrees of a Riquin. Its abandonment is often as wholehearted as the desertion of a once-cherished hat or skirt. These reflections are prompted by what appears to be an impending rejection of the notion so long inculcated that the daily administration of a small dose of quinine affords protection against malaria. The current doctrine on the subject can be conveniently summarised in a quotation from the third edition of the admirable little book on Tropical Hygiene written by two eminent authorities, the late Sir Parley Lukis and Lieut-Col. R. Blackham. After describing the methods of preventing the mosquito from biting, the authors come to what they call the attack on the malarial parasite, concerning which they say:—"For this we have a powerful agent at our disposal in quinine, which will not only cure malaria, but will prevent it. The best way of using this drug for purposes of prevention is to take quinine every evening or with your cholesterin (breakfast) cup of tea during the malarial season. If you do this, any malarial parasites with which you may be inoculated will be killed off as soon as they enter your body. This prophylactic, adopted by hundreds of prudent employers, gives regular doses to their coolies. From time to time, moreover, one has seen statistics which purport to show the beneficial effects of this treatment."

On the other hand, the medical profession, being conscientious in its loyalty to truth, has been constrained to admit that the success of quinine administration has not been as uniform as might have been expected. Sir Parley Lukis and Lieut-Colonel Blackham imply as much when they insist that quinine should be taken regularly. "The chief point to remember," they say, "is that when quinine is used to prevent malaria it must be taken regularly. If it is taken irregularly, especially in small doses, it seems to do more harm than good. It is this irregular use of quinine that has led to its falling into disrepute." Other high authorities urge that much depends on the time of day at which the drug is taken. Consumed with cholesterin, it is not so effective as when taken after afternoon tea, though it would seem to the lay mind that anyone who on rising is bitten by the malarial mosquito ought, on the theory propounded by Sir Parley Lukis and Lieut-Colonel Blackham, to swallow the remedy at once. But while the obedient lay population was hesitating whether to take quinine at 6 a.m. or 5 p.m., the question has been suddenly propounded by no less an authority than Sir David Bruce, whether there is any positive proof of the prophylactic value of quinine against malaria. This is a most disturbing inquiry which borders on disrespect for Government, when it is remembered that the Government of Bengal and others distribute a low price some thousands of neat little tubes of quinine tablets for the benefit of the malarial-stricken population of their provinces. Not only, however, has Sir David Bruce asked the question, but Lieut-Col. Anderson, I.M., asserts that "many senior medical officers in military employ share Sir David Bruce's 'scepticism' and avow his own 'profound distrust' of the treatment. In the pages of the *Indian Medical Gazette* he sets forth his reasons for his unbelief. Lieut-Col. Anderson, it may be noted, has no doubt as to the curative value of quinine when given in suitable doses. What he challenges is the theory that by taking quinine in small doses one can prevent malaria."

DISILLUSIONMENT. His disillusionment began at Fort Blair, where one of his predecessors warned him of the ill-success with which he had sought to avert malaria among soldiers and convicts by the distribution of quinine. Nothing daunted, Lieut-Col. Anderson resolved to test the proposition of the value of quinine on the inmates of the women's jail. From May to September half the women received doses of three or four grains, supplemented, from October to February, by 4 grains on Saturday and 80 grains on Sunday. The slightest benefit was derived from this regimen, for of the 24 women admitted monthly into hospital suffering from malaria, a half had taken 40 grains of quinine regularly every week and a half had received no quinine. An examination of the returns from Fort Blair for a period of 12 years ending 1911 reveals the curious fact that the percentage of fever cases was lowest in 1911, when no prophylactic issue of quinine was made. Lieut-Col. Anderson tried similar experiments in the jail at Chittagong. The result one year, he found, was slightly in favour of those prisoners who had been treated prophylactically, but the next year it was a little to the advantage of those who had received no quinine. The conclusion to which he has been led is that, given in small doses, the drug has no protective value. To summarise: "It is in large doses, would, however, be impracticable. A sufficient quantity could not be taken by those who have to carry on their work, and if it could be administered, the cost would be enormous, while a scarcity of quinine would soon make itself so strongly felt that Lieut-Col. Anderson feels the uselessness and wastefulness of the present prophylactic measures that he urges their discontinuance. His tests could be accepted as final this would be the proper step to take, but as he does not claim that his figures are scientifically accurate, some further investigation is desirable, and it cannot be undertaken too soon."

NOW IS THE TIME. TONIGHT you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. This ointment is made from the most potent and powerful ingredients and is used by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

A PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA MOSCATINE!

The infallible Insect Repeller.

Delicious Perfume. Perfectly Harmless.

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There is a good reason for the many friends it has won. STOCKED BY ALL DEALERS.

SOLE AGENTS:—

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SPORTING.

FENNIS.

Two open Championship Singles

matches were played yesterday and

the play was witnessed. In the match

between S. E. Green and A. H. Ram-

jahn, inexperience lost the younger man

the game. Ramjahn played a very fine

game and won the first set easily. In

the second set he was leading by 3 love

when Green, who had "liberty" been

playing badly, rallied and won the set.

His subsequent play improved considerably

and his accurate placing worried

Ramjahn who soon tired. The latter,

however, was a very "game" and never

showed a sufficient ball to give past with-

out a good try.

The match between M. K. Lo and

Joceland resulted in a win for the

former. The game was very evenly

contested neither player giving away a

point needlessly.

The results were:—

M. W. Lo beat P. E. Joceland—6-3;

6-4; 7-5.

S. E. Green beat A. H. Ramjahn—1-6;

6-4; 6-2.

MIXED: HARRISON CUP.

Major Hammond and Miss Gordon

beat A. B. Roworth and Miss

Robinson (rev. 4/6)—6-4; 6-2.

HARRISON CUP.

H. W. Weyler (rev.) beat A. L. House

(rev.)—4-6; 6-4; 6-1.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

N. E. East and A. A. Redmond beat

A. Moore and J. H. Irvine—6-4; 4-6;

3-6; 6-4.

MIXED: HARRISON CUP.

Lieut-Col. Cripp and Miss Yambis (over

25) beat Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brown (over

15/3).

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

S. E. Green and R. Abraham beat

P. Wong and Yew Man Tam.

A SITUATION REVERSED.

Aims which would have gone from

England to Russia will find themselves

in American hands. Quite an interest-

ing catalogue could be written of things

that were to have been shipped through

perilous seas to Muscovy. Coffee, for

example, is better, thanks to our navy,

than it was due for shipment before the

catastrophe came. That alone

of matters, and to-day, green, whose

coffee had been like broken beans, can

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

All N.C.O.s and men who have not already done so, are to re-draw their rifles and bayonets at once, and return charges and dummy cartridges to Headquarters.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Friday, 3rd May—5.15 p.m.—Left Rail Company. New Layers' Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

OFFICERS' TEST FOR DETT.

Detachment: Captain Russell. Lieutenant: 2nd Lieut. Hill. Sergeant: 2nd Lieut. Stevenson. Construction for N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.

Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Class 3 at Lyceum at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeant Overland and Parsons, R.F., Corp. Day and 2nd Corp. Norris, R.F.D.C., at Belchers; and Staff Sergeants Barclay and White, R.F., and Sgt. Williams, R.F.D.C., at Lyceum.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

Friday, 3rd May—5.30 p.m.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.30 p.m. and proceed by train to Causeway Bay. Company drill. Dress, drill order.

Friday, 3rd May—

"B" Company.

5.30 p.m.—Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.30 p.m. and proceed by train to Causeway Bay. Company drill. Dress, drill order.

SHOOTING SECTION.

Friday, 3rd May—5.30 p.m.—Parade at Headquarters. Dress, clean fatigue.

Note: Rifles (with bore free from oil) and sidearms are to be brought to the parade on 30th April.

RECORDS.

Friday, 3rd May—5.15 p.m.—All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sgt. Edmonds and Meade. Dress, drill order.

G. E. STEWART, Captain.

Adjutant, H.E. Defence Corps. Hongkong, 28th April, 1918.

ATTACHED BY HAMADRYAD.

GOLFERS' EXPERIENCE AT RANGOON.

A Rangoon paper reports that Lieut. Colonel Obbard, Commissioner of Pegu, and Major Williams, Rangoon Battalion, Military Police, had an unusual experience while golfing at Mingaladon.

They were in the open and approaching the twelfth hole when they saw a large snake a short distance in front of them. Major Williams went to see what kind it was, when it moved to attack him. He then was seen a hamadryad, or king cobra, and jumped as it struck. It missed him, but returned to the attack whereupon Colonel Obbard went to Major Williams' assistance. The snake seeing him come, turned and struck at him, and bit the leg of his trousers; he fortunately was not wearing shorts at the time. Before the snake could strike again, Colonel Obbard killed it with his masher. It measured seven feet and was a very fine specimen of this species of snake.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1914-15.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen add 10 feet 6 inches to the height given in the table.

May 3rd to 5th, 1918.

2nd WATER

1st WATER

3rd WATER

4th WATER

5th WATER

6th WATER

7th WATER

8th WATER

9th WATER

10th WATER

11th WATER

12th WATER

13th WATER

14th WATER

15th WATER

16th WATER

17th WATER

18th WATER

19th WATER

20th WATER

21st WATER

22nd WATER

23rd WATER

24th WATER

25th WATER

26th WATER

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7313 Australia will be

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Prime Cut ... lb. 24

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Roast—Shiu ... lb. 24

Breast—Ngau Nam ... lb. 20

Soup—Tong Yuk ... lb. 21

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa ... lb. 24

Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lan ... lb. 30

Sausages—Ngau Cheung ... lb. 26

Bullock's Brains—Ngau No per set ... lb. 10

Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li each ... lb. 50

Tongue, corned—Hau Ngau Li ... lb. 60

Head—Nan Tao ... each 100

Heart—Ngau Sam ... lb. 13

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin ... lb. 20

Feet—Ngau Kook ... each 10

Kidneys—Ngau Yin ... lb. 10

Tail—Ngau Mei ... lb. 20

Liver—Ngau Koon ... lb. 12

Tripe (unpressed)—Ngau To ... lb. 6

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Tai ... lb. 10

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwai ... lb. 28

Leg—Yeung Pui ... lb. 24

Shoulder—Yeung Shau ... lb. 26

Saddle—Yeung On Yuk ... lb. 18

Pigs' Chiddings—Chiu Cheong per set ... lb. 22

Brains—Chiu No ... per set 22

Feet—Chiu Kook ... lb. 15

Fry—Chiu Chai ... lb. 15

Head—Chiu Tan ... lb. 10

Heart—Chiu Sam ... each 10

Kidneys—Chiu Yin ... each 10

Liver—Chiu Koon ... lb. 30

Fork Chop—Chiu Pui Kwai ... lb. 28

Leg—Chiu Pui ... lb. 24

Loins—Chiu Han Tui ... lb. 28

Fat or Lard—Chiu Yau ... lb. 21

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung ... lb. 60

Heart—Yeung Sam ... each 12

Kidneys—Yeung Yin ... each 12

Liver—Yeung Koon ... lb. 26

Sucking Pigs, to order—Chiu Tai ... lb. 25

Stuck, Feet—Shang Ngau Yau ... lb. 20

Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau ... lb. 26

Yau—Ngau Tai Yuk ... lb. 20

Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung ... lb. 20

Lard—Chiu Yau ... lb. 21

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu ... lb. 19

Bream—Pin Yu ... lb. 20

Canton Fresh Water Fish ... lb. 18

Carp—Li Yu ... lb. 16

Catfish—Chiu Yu ... lb. 19

Codfish—Mon Yu ... lb. 20

Croaker—Hau ... lb. 23

Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu ... lb. 16

Dab—Sha Mang Yu ... lb. 23

Dace—Wong Mei Lap ... lb. 10

Dog Fish—Tui To Shu ... lb. 16

Eels, Conger—Hoi Man ... lb. 20

Fresh Water—Tan Shui Yu ... lb. 20

Yellow—Wong Sin ... lb. 26

Frogs—Ting Kai ... lb. 32

Groupers—Shak Pan ... lb. 40

Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu ... lb. 13

Herrings—Tio Pak ... lb. 12

Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap ... lb. 22

Labrus—Wong Fa Yu ... lb. 22

Loach—Wu Yu ... lb. 22

Loach—Lung Ha ... lb. 23

Maccheroni—Chiu Yu ... lb. 20

Monk Fish—Mong Yu ... lb. 18

Mullet—Tui Yu ... lb. 18

Oysters—Shang Ho ... lb. 16

Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu ... lb. 14

Pomfret—Tao Lo ... lb. 20

Pike—Pa Pau Fong ... lb. 16

Plaice—Pau Yu ... lb. 28

Pomfret, Black—Hak Cheung ... lb. 26

Pomfret, White—Pak Cheung ... lb. 26

Prawns—Ming Ha ... lb. 38

Ray—Pai Pa Shu ... lb. 10

Rock Fish—Shak Kung ... lb. 13

Shark—Shu Yu ... lb. 38

Shrimp—Shu Yu ... lb. 10

Skate—Po Yu ... lb. 28

Shrimp—Shu Yu ... lb. 10

Shrimp—Shu Yu ... lb. 10

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Chook ... each 1

Beans, Sprout—Ngau Tai ... lb. 4

Beet Root—Hung Tai Tan ... lb. 8

Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa ... lb. 5

Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa ... lb. 5

Red—Hung Ke ... lb. 5

Cabbage Chinese (common)—Kai Tai ... lb. 13

Shanghai—Ye Tai ... lb. 13

Cauliflower, bunch—Kau Shau ... lb. 1

Cauliflower (Large)—Ye Tai ... lb. 1

(Medium)—Ye Tai ... lb. 1

(Small)—Ye Tai ... lb. 1

Carrots—Kau Shau ... lb. 6

Celery, Chinese—Tung Kian Tai ... lb. 10

Chilies, Dried—Kon Lat Chiu ... lb. 25

Red—Hung Fa Chiu ... lb. 8

Green—Ching Lat Chiu ... lb. 8

Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu ... lb. 10

Cucumbers—Ching Kwa ... each 2

Garlic—Sui Tai ... lb. 8

Ginger, young—Sui Tai Keung ... lb. 7

Ginger, old—Lo Keung ... lb. 10

Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan ... lb. 45

Indian Corn—Shuk Mai ... each 10

Lettuce—Yeung Shing Tai ... each 1

Water Chestnuts—Me Tai ... lb. 6

Mandarin—Kwai ... lb. 10

Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tai Kiu ... lb. 10

Okra—Shu Yu ... lb. 10

Onions, Bombay—Yeung Cheung Tai ... lb. 8

Onions, Green—Shang Chung ... lb. 4

Onions, Shanghai—Shung-hoi ... lb. 6

Parsley—Kau Tai ... lb. 6

Potato, Sweet—Fan Shu ... lb. 3

Japanese—Yat Fun Shu Tai ... lb. 3

American—Fa Kai Shu Tai ... lb. 8

Pumpkin—Tung Kwa ... lb. 3

Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai ... lb. 6

Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong ... lb. 8

Shallots—Kong Chong Tai ... lb. 8

Spinach—Yin Tai ... lb. 4

Tomatoes—Fan Ke ... lb. 7

Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak ... lb. 4

Vegetable Marrow—Tait Kwa ... lb. 4

Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tai ... lb. 15

Lily root—Lin Ngau ... lb. 8

Yams—Tai Shu ... lb. 6

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 2, 1918.

On London ... 3/13